Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. III.] SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1803. [No. 873.

Public Vendue.

On TUESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogtheads and barrels.
French Brandy in pipes,
Gin in pipes and bls.
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in hhds. tierces and bls.
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Chocolate
White and brown Soap } in boxes,
Mould and dip'd Candles
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queens Ware in crates,
FURNITURE, &c.
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
Among which are,
Cloths, Coatings,
Kerseymeres, Duffils,
Plains and Kerseys,
Negro Cottons, Serges,
Elastlicks, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes and Russels,
Yarn Stockings,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Irish Linens, Silesia do.
Osnaburgs and Ticklenburgs,
Muslins and Muslin Hand'fs,
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats,
And sundry other Articles.
P. G. MARSTELLER.
September 27.

Sales by Auction.

On SATURDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quatter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and
ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,	Irish Linens,
Cassimeres,	Calicoes,
Kerseys,	Threads,
Coatings,	Chintzes,
Halfthicks,	Bedticks,
Fearnaught,	Oznaburgs,
Blankets,	Sewing Silks,
Planes,	Muslin and Muslin
Negro Cottons,	Handkerchiefs,
Worsted and other	India Cottons, &c
Stockings,	&c.

THOS. PATTEN, *Auctioneer.*
September 27.

FOR SALE,
Bills of Exchange on London.
Wm. HODGSON.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.

THE subscribers have received, per the sch'r Leboo, and offer for sale on reasonable terms,
5 hhds.
19 tierces, } *First quality*
79 bls. } *Guadaloupe Sugar.*
They have also on hand,
20 puncheons 4th proof Jamaica Spirits,
12 do. do. St. Kitts Rum,
Whiskey in tierces and bls.
And a parcel of St. Martins Salt.
J. and T. Vowell.
August 26. d

Cottom & Stewart,
Have received a considerable addition to their former stock of
BOOKS & STATIONARY.
ALSO,
500 pieces of PAPER HANGINGS of the most modern patterns—now opening and for sale at their Book Store, Royal Street, Alexandria; where country merchants and others may be supplied with every article in their line on the most moderate terms.
August 19. d

☞ *A Gardner Wanted.*

I wish to employ a man who is qualified to undertake the management and cultivation of a large Garden and seventy acres of land, in the neighbourhood of Alexandria.
James Craik.
Sept. 14. law3w

WILLIAM RAMSAY
HAS OPENED
A Grocery Store in Prince street,
Next door to Dr. Dick's,
Where he intends keeping a general assortment of genuine articles in that line, and now offers for sale on moderate terms,
LONDON particular
Madeira,
Port in casks and bottles, } WINES,
Colmenar and Malaga
Old St. Julian and Medoc Claret in cases of 2 dozen each,
White Wine Vinegar,
4th proof Jamaica Rum,
Do. Cogniac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Loaf, lump and Muscovado Sugar,
Sugar House Molasses,
Imperial,
Chulan,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson Skin,
Souchong,
Pouchong Souchong,
Padra Souchong,
Peco Souchong,
Bohea } *Fresh Teas of the latest Importation,*
Green Coffee,
Durham and Dixon's Mustard,
Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace and Nutmegs,
Nantz and Bourdeaux Sallad Oil,
Catchup, brandied Fruits and English Pickles,
Olives, Capers and Anchovies,
Prunes, Raisins, and soft shell Almonds,
Leiper's Snuff in bottles,
Do. best Smoaking Tobacco,
Martin's best Spanish Segars,
Basket Salt for table use,
Georgia Cotton,
Martinique Noyeau,
Mould and dipp'd Candles,
Jersey Cheese of an excellent quality,
Wrapping Paper, brown and blue,
Roll Brimstone, Fig Blue.

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately, the dwelling HOUSE above said store. It is now in good repair, and well calculated to accommodate a genteel family. Apply as above.
June 27. d

Robert & John Gray,
King street,
Have just received from N. York,
An additional assortment of
BOOKS,
of which the following are a part:
Dr. Lettsome's Hints, designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance and Medical Science, 3 vols. 8vo. boards.
Federalist, 2 vols. 8vo. calf gilt; the same in sheep.
Dobson's Life of Petrarch, do. do.
Public Characters, or Cotemporary Biography, 8vo.
Public Characters, for 1802 and 1803, boards.
Adventures of Telemachus, 2 vols. 8vo. calf, gilt.
Thompson's Seasons, with fine plates, calf, gilt.
Lady's Monthly Museum, ornamented with beautiful engravings of Fashion for every Month in the Year, 9 vols. 12mo. calf, gilt.
German Theatre, 6 vols. calf, gilt.
Young Gentleman and Lady's Magazine, 2 vols. 8vo.
Lord Kaimes's Sketches of the History of Man, 4 vols. 12m
Thalaba, the Destroyer, a metrical romance, by Robert Southey, 2 vols. 12m.
Thompson's Pictures of Poetry, 12m.
The Enchanted Plants, fine plates, calf, gilt.
Pleasure and pains of Memory, do. do.
Belles Lettres Repository for 1801, '2 and '3; fine hot pressed, ornamented with plates.
Gifford's Baviad and Maviad, 12m. boards.
Evan's Essays on the action for money had and received, on the Law of Insurances, and on the Law of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes, 8vo.
Taylor's Reports, 8vo.
Porcupine's Works, 2 vols. 8vo.
Folio, quarto, octavo and pocket Bibles, gilt & plain; common Prayer Books, gilt and plain; Watt's Psalms & Hymns, large and small; do. bound in Morocco.
Wallace on Diseases.
Townsend's Guide to Health.
Brown's Elements of Medicine.
John Bell's Anatomy,
And a great number of other articles too numerous to insert in an advertisement.
July 27. d

☞ *Cash given for clean linen and cotton rags.*

For Sale,
A handsome FARM,
Three miles from Alexandria, partly lying on the main road that leads to Colchester, containing one hundred and twenty five acres, handsomely improved, and pleasantly situated; on the premises are a neat dwelling house, a kitchen adjoining, dairy, an excellent well of water, and a barn 60 feet long, together with a general collection of choice fruit trees. The situation as a country seat is well adapted for the residence of any person who may buy it, and will be sold on moderate terms by the proprietor.
THOS. RICHARDS.
Sept. 5. d

The Sale

of the property advertised on the 18th of August last by us, in pursuance of the decree of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for the county of Alexandria, at the last June term of the said court, and in pursuance of the last will and testament of Lewis Hipkins, deceased, to take place on this day at the house of Francis Daniel, at the Little Falls of the Potomac, is unavoidably postponed until Thursday the 10th day of November next, at which place and on which day, if fair, if not the next fair day, will positively be sold by us, at public auction, to the highest bidder for ready money,

The following Property, viz.

One undivided third part of 207 acres of Land, in the said district, near the said Little Falls, upon which are Merchant Mills, with three pair of French burr mill stones, and every necessary and convenient machinery for manufacturing flour to the best advantage; also a brewery and distillery, miller's house, a brewer and distiller's house and sundry other improvements, This property will be shewn to any person who may incline to purchase it, by the said Francis Daniel, at any time before the sale.

A tract of Land in Fairfax county, about three miles from the said Little Falls, containing 207 acres, upon which is a dwelling house, in which Mrs Susan Wren lives, and sundry other improvements; about two thirds of this land are cleared, and the remainder in wood; it is good farming land. Mr. William Waters, who lives near it, will shew this land to any person or persons who may incline to purchase it, at any time previous to the sale.

Mrs. Susan Wren, who was the widow of the said Lewis Hipkins, has a right of dower in the aforesaid property. ☞ The sale will commence at twelve o'clock.

Philip R. Fendall,
Robert Young,
William Waters, } *Ex'tors.*
Sept. 29. d

Land for Sale.

I wish to sell from a thousand to twelve hundred acres of good Farming Land, in the county of Fairfax, on the waters of Pope's Head and Jonnymore runs.

This land will either be sold together or in separate parcels, as may be agreed on. It is well situated for the disposal of produce, being within twenty miles of Alexandria, and thirteen of the Occoquan Mills.

Any person, wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber near Dumfries.
John Gibson.
Sept. 13. d6w

Notice.

THE Office of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria is removed to the house of Jas. B. Nickolls.
By order of the Board,
J. B. NICKOLLS, *Sec'ry.*
N. B. The hours of meeting of the Board are the same as usual, and the time of acceptance is extended to four o'clock.
Insurance Office, Sept. 15. d

To be Rented,
For a term of years or forever,
TWENTY FIVE LOTS of FIVE ACRES
each, situated within a mile and an half of the town of Alexandria, and five from the City of Washington. The situation of the ground is elevated, the soil good and susceptible of high cultivation, the air salubrious, and the prospect of three rising cities, of the river Potomac, and the adjacent country in the highest degree beautiful and picturesque.
ALSO,
A few handsome situations on the Leesburg road.
Particulars will be made known on application to
CHARLES ALEXANDER, Jun.
Sept. 14. eo

For Falmouth and a Market.

The new Ship ANN,
Capt. Bradford,
A few hhds. of Tobacco will be taken on FREIGHT, to the address of *T. Middleton & Co. London,* if immediate application is made to the subscribers, who will make the usual advances on it.
Robert T. Hooe & Co.
Who have received, by late arrivals from Liverpool and London, a general assortment of
FALL GOODS,
which will be opened and for sale in a few days.
Sept. 30. d

For Freight or Charter,
To any Port in Europe, (the Baltic and Mediterranean excepted,)

The Ship ANN,
CHAS. BRADFORD, Master;
burthen 232 tons, just off her first voyage, in complete order and will be ready to receive a cargo in a few days. For terms apply to the master on board, at King street wharf, or
Thomas Irwin.
☞ The Owners and Consignees of merchandize, on board the above ship, are requested to make immediate application for the same; such as do not, may be assured they will be landed and stored for their accounts.
Sept. 23. d7t

For Sale,

THE SLOOP
Diana, a good tight vessel,
carries 3000 bushels, or 600 barrels flour.
ALSO,

The Schooner Leboo,
burthen Five Hundred barrels. Both vessels are lying at our wharf, and will be sold on low terms.
We have received by the sloop Diana,
60 hhds. Guadaloupe clayed Sugars,
of good quality,
And have on hand,
Jamaica Spirits,
Windward Rum,
Muscovado Sugars, first and second qualities,
Pork, Wiskey, &c. &c. all which will be sold at reasonable prices.
JOHN & THOS. VOWELL.
Sept. 8. d

For FREIGHT, (Coastways)

The Schooner
SEA FLOWER,
ELVY DOUGHTY,
Master;
burthen 500 barrels, now lying at the upper side of Prince street wharf.
Apply to the master on board, or to
Daniel M'Clean.
Who has for sale,
Peach Brandy of an excellent quality, soap and candles, mess and prime pork, Philadelphia hoop and bar iron, nail rods and seal leather.
August 23. d

For Freight or Charter,
(To any port in the West Indies or the U. States)

THE SCH'R
DISPATCH,
JOSHUA PREBBLE, *Master,*
burthen 750 barrels. She is a fine staunch vessel, completely sound and ready to receive a cargo immediately.
Apply to the master on board at Gilpin's Wharf, or to
JOSEPH RIDDLE, & Co.
Sept. 7. d

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP
Fair American,
Capt. STOVER,
about two years old, burthen 217 tons. Apply to
Janney & Paton.
Who have received and for sale on board said vessel,
160 tons Plaister of Paris.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner RESOLUTION,
Job Simmons, Master;
a complete, staunch vessel, burthen 950 barrels, ready to receive a cargo. Apply to
John G. Ladd,
at his dwelling house on Prince, between Fairfax and Royal streets.
Sept. 22. d

ROBERT and JOHN GRAY
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
From Messrs. Stokes and Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, Mount Pleasant, New York, and for sale at their book store, King street,
Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills,
For the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows what dangerous disorders arise from a redundancy of bile in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrescent qualities, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. *The unparalleled success of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills,* in curing, and particularly in preventing this dreadful disease, is universally known in the islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West India islands, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.
ept. 27.

PHILIP WANTON
Has imported, per the Ann, from Liverpool,
A handsome assortment of
Ironmongery, Cutlery and Sadlery,
which will be ready for sale in a few days.
9th Mo. 27. 2aw

BENNETT and WATTS
Have imported in the ship Ann, Capt. Bradford,
FALL GOODS,
which will be immediately opened and offered for sale on the usual terms.
Sept. 27. d3w

WILLIAM OXLEY
Has received by the Ann from Liverpool and Atalanta, via Baltimore, from London,
FALL GOODS,
which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.
Sept. 30. d

FOR SALE,
A handsome PIANO FORTE, warranted.—
Apply to BELL and WRAY.
Sept. 27. d

FLAX SEED.
The highest price given for Flax Seed.
A. Smith & Son.
(a 5 d)

Lost at the late Fire,
A fire Bucket painted red and inscribed 'Franklin Fire Society, Wm. Ladd, 1792.' Whoever will return it to the subscriber shall be liberally rewarded. J. G. LADD.
Sept. 27.

☞ *Notice.*
F DURING my absence from this place, *Joseph Gilpin* is empowered to transact my business.
Benjamin Shreve, jun.
Sept. 19. d

☞ *Nurse Wanted.*
A WET NURSE, with a good breast of milk and good character, will receive generous wages. For further information apply to the Printer.
Sept. 30. c6t eo

Fresh Fruit.
The subscriber has for sale at his dwelling in Pitt Street, between King & Cameron Streets,
Limes, Lemons, Oranges,
WITH OTHER
FRUITS, NUTS, &c. &c.
THOMAS SIMMS.
Sept. 14. d

A Miller Wanted.
A man who is qualified to conduct the business of a Merchant Mill, who can come well recommended for his honesty, sobriety, skill in manufacturing flour, and attention to business, may have a birth, and liberal wages by applying to me.

A man with a small family who would keep house and board himself would be preferred, with such a person I would either stipulate for a certain salary, or interest him in the business by giving him a part of the profits. If he had money he wished to employ in that way he might have an opportunity of doing so, and receive in proportion to his Stock.

JAMES DOUGLASS.
Falls Difficult, Sept. 19, 1803. 3aw3w

Latest Foreign Intelligence,
By arrivals at Boston.

Important Considerations for the PEOPLE *of this* KINGDOM.
(Concluded.)

Not, however, to the deeds of Buonaparte alone, must our recollection be confined. Not only Italy and Egypt, but Holland, Switzerland and Germany, and indeed, almost every country in Europe have been the scenes of French rapine, insult and cruelty. Holland formally the seat of freedom, commerce, industry, and affluence, presents at this moment, the sad spectacle of a country divided against itself, torn to pieces by factions, contending not for the suffrages of the people, but for the favor of France; a country governed by the haughty mandates of a foreign power; awed by foreign arms; holding the remains of its wealth, together with the residue of its military and naval means in constant readiness to be disposed of in the service of another nation, and that nation its ancient and implicable enemy, and now is inexorable oppressor. When the French armies entered the territories of Holland, their motto was "*War to the palace but peace to the cottage.*" They came to deliver the people from their rulers, and from the burthens those rulers imposed. The Dutch like the Italians, lent an ear to those artful and perfidious declarations, believing that the cottages would be spared, and careless of the fate of the palace. But, alas! they soon found, that French rapacity, like the hail and the thunder, fell alike on the thatched roof, and the guilded dome. The palaces once seized on the cottages soon followed; while all those who were found in the intermediate space, the merchant, the manufacture, the farmer and the tradesman, were sunk in one common ruin; happy, if by the loss of their property, they had the good fortune to preserve their lives. Buonaparte is, indeed now, not the only sovereign of the country, not only does he exercise the powers of dominion, but he is, as to every practical effect, the master and the owner of all the property, and of all the people in Holland. These miserable beings possess nothing of their own; they can acquire nothing with the hope of enjoying or bequeathing it; they can make no provision for the weakness of disease, the feebleness of old age or the helplessness of infancy; they are the mere political drudges of a hard-hearted tyrant, who suffers them to live, only while their labors administer to his projects of ambition, and who, when his purposes demand it, puts an end at once to their toils and their existence.

In Switzerland, where high rank and great riches were unknown, where men were nearer upon an equality than in any other country in the world; in a country having no commerce, scarcely any manufactures, and possessing few of the sources of wealth and distinction; a country of shepherds and laborers; a country which might be truly said to contain a nation of poor men; in such a country to cry "*war to palaces*" seemed useless and absurd. Yet did the French find a pretext for war with this poor and harmless race, and for invading and laying waste their territory. The Swiss, from their anxiety to preserve peace, consented to every sacrifice demanded of them by France, they exposed themselves to the hostility of other nations, by sending away the ambassadors of those nations; they broke off their connexion with some of the most powerful allies; they banished the lawful subjects of their ancient protector the king of France, men whom the ties of gratitude and the laws of hospitality bound them to cherish: and when they had thus exhausted the source of concession when they could grant no more, because France could find nothing more to demand; when they had humbled themselves in the dust, and degraded the character of their country in the eyes of all Europe; when they had thus done and suffered, rather than see their country the scene of war, then did the French invade their territory; then did these restless disturbers of the world march an army into the heart of Switzerland, in order to compel the people to change the nature and the form of their government, and to commit it to the hands of traitors, who had been chosen in France, and by the assistance of whose treachery the French invasion had been effected.

After having by means of an armistice, joined to the most solemn promise of respect for persons and property, lulled the people into a state of imaginary security, the armistice was broken, and the French pushed on their forces, when those of the Swiss were dispersed. Resistance on the part of the latter, whose numbers did not amount to a tenth of those of their flagitious enemy, now became hopeless: and though the little army was brave, though the people were faithful and active, though the last battle was long, obstinate, and bloody; though the Swiss atchieved wonders, and though the women fought by the sides of their husbands, inciting them to victory or death, all was in vain: hundreds and thousands perished by the sabres of the French, and while the earth was strewed with their dead bodies, and while the flames ascended from the once happy dwellings of this valiant and innocent people, the hard-earned and long preserved liberties of Switzerland expired.

Germany, which closes this awful lesson, was invaded by the French, in 1796, and 1798. These invasions were attended with crimes too atrocious to be credited, were they not proved by indisputable evidence, and did they not accord with the general practice of the inhuman wretches by whom they were committed. In adverting to these detestable acts of oppression and cruelty, we must recollect, that they were perpetrated upon a people, who had made no resistance of any sort against the invaders, and who in every instance had entered into an agreement with the French generals, to pay them great sums of money, in order to preserve their country from plunder. In consequence of the ransom thus wrung from the people, the invaders declared, by public proclamation, that the persons and property of the inhabitants should be strictly respected? and that their rights, usuages, laws, and religion should remain inviolate and undisturbed. On these assurances, thus solemnly made, the credulous people all implicitly relied while some of the poorer classes regarded the French, not as enemies, but as their deliverers from taxes and labor. No sooner, however, had the invasion taken place, no sooner had the French become masters of the country, than they spread themselves over it like beasts of prey, devouring and destroying every thing before them. They spared neither cities nor towns, neither villages nor hamlets, nor solitary houses; from the church to the cell, from the castle to the cottage; no state of life, however lofty, or however humble, escaped their rapicious assaults; no sanctity excited their veneration; no grandeur their respect; no misery their forbearance or their pity.

After having plundered the houses of the gentry, the clergy, and the tradesmen; after having pillaged the shops, warehouses, and manufactories, they proceeded to the farm houses, and cottages; they rifled the pockets and chests of the inhabitants, cut open their beds, tore up the floors of their rooms, dug up their cellars, searched the newly made graves and broke open the coffins in hope of finding secret treasure. They sometimes threatened people with immediate death, sometimes put them to the torture, sometimes lacerated and crippled them, in order to wring from them a discovery of their little pittance of ready money. The deepest and most apparent poverty was no protection against their rapacity; grey hairs and lisping infancy; the sick, the dying, women in child bed, were alike exposed to the most barbarous treatment; dragged from their beds, kicked, wounded, and frequently killed, under pretence that they were the keepers of concealed wealth. The teams and flocks, cattle of every kind, the marauders drove off, cut to pieces on the spot, or left in a state of mutilation; corn, hay and straw they wasted or burnt; they demolished the household furniture, destroyed the utensils of the dairies, the barns, and the stables; tore down the gates, levelled the fences. In many places they stripped the clothes from the backs of the people, set their liquor flowing in the cellar, burnt their provisions to ashes. The churches, whether Romish or Protestant, they rendered a scene of indiscriminate robbery, of sacrilege and blasphemy too shocking to describe. Towards women of all ages and all conditions, they were guilty of brutality never before heard of: Neither extreme youth nor extreme age; neither weakness nor deformity; nor the loathsome disease; neither the pangs of labor, nor the agonies of death could restrain them; cries, tears, supplications were of no avail: and whether fathers, husbands or brothers interfered, murder seldom failed to close the horrid scene. To spread nakedness and hunger, to introduce misery and disease amongst all ranks, seems to have been their uniform desire; but the lower orders of the people, the artizans and the laborers, were the objects of their direst malignity; against them was directed the sharpest bayonets; for their bodies the choicest torment, for their minds the keenest anguish was reserved; from one end of the country to the other, we trace the merciless ruffians through a scene of conflagration and blood; frequently we see them butchering whole families, and retiring by the light of their blazing habitations; but amongst the poor alone, do we find them deferring the murder of the parents for the purpose of compelling them to hear their children shriek amidst the flames!

Such are the barbarities which have been inflicted on other nations. The recollection of them will never be effaced; the melancholy story will be handed down from generation to generation, to the everlasting infamy of the republicans of France, and as an awful warning to all those nations whom they may hereafter attempt to invade.

We are one of those nations; we are the people whom they are now preparing to invade: awful, indeed, is the warning, and if we despise it, tremendous will be the judgment. The same generals, the same commissaries, the same officers, the same soldiers, the very same rapacious and sanguinary host that now hold Holland and Switzerland in chains, that desolated Egypt, Italy and Germany, are, at this moment preparing to make England, Ireland and Scotland, the scenes of their atrocities For some time past they have had little opportunity to plunder: Peace, for a while, suspended their devastations, and now, like gaunt and hungry wolves, they are looking towards the rich pastures of Britain: Already we hear their threatening howl; and if, like sheep, we stand bleating for mercy, neither our innocence nor our timidity will save us from being torn to pieces and devoured. The robberies, the barbarities, the brutalities they have committed in other countries though, at the thought of them, the heart sinks and the blood runs cold, will be mere trifles to what they will commit here, if we suffer them to triumph over us. The Swiss and the Suabians were never objects of their envy; they were never the rivals of Frenchmen, either on the land or on the sea; they had never discencerted or checked their ambitious projects, never humbled their pride, never defeated either their armies or their fleets. We have been and we have done all this: They have long entertained against us a hatred engendered by the mixture of envy and of fear; and they are about to make a great and desperate effort to gratify this furious this, unquenchable, this deadly hatred. What, then, can we expect at their hands? What but torments, even surpassing those which they have inflicted on other nations. They remained but three months in Germany; here they would remain forever; there their extortions and their atrocities were, for want of time, confined to a part of the people; here they would be universal: No sort, no part, no particle of property would remain unseized; no man, woman or child, would escape violence of some kind or other. Such of our manufactories as are moveable they would transport to France, together with the most ingenious of the manufacturers, whose wives and children would be left to starve. Our ships would follow the same course with all the commerce and commercial means of the kingdom. Having stripped us of every thing even to the stoutest of our sons, and the most beautiful of our daughters, over all that remained they would establish and exercise a tyranny, such as the world never before witnessed.

All the estates, all the farms, all the mines, all the land and the houses, all the shops and magazines, all the remaining manufactories, and the work-shops, of every kind & description, from the greatest to the smallest; all these they would bring over Frenchmen to possess; making us their servants and their laborers. To prevent us from uniting and rising against them, they would crowd every town and village with their brutal soldiers, who would devour all the best part of the produce of the earth, leaving us not half a sufficiency of bread. They would, besides, introduce their own bloody laws, with additional severities: They would divide us into separate classes; hem us up in districts; cut off all communication between friends and relations, parents and children, which latter they would breed up in their own blasphemous principles: they would affix badges upon us, mark us in the cheek, shave our heads, split our ears, or clothe us in the habit of slaves! And shall we submit to misery and degradation like this, rather than encounter the expences of war; rather than meet the honorable dangers of military combat; rather than make a generous use of the means which providence has so bounteously placed in our hands? The sun, in his whole course round the globe, shines not on a spot so blessed as this great, and now united kingdom; gay and productive fields and gardens, lofty and extensive woods, innumerable flocks and herds, rich and inexhaustible mines, a mild and wholesome climate, giving health, activity and vigor to fourteen millions of people; and shall we, who are thus favored and endowed; shall we, who are abundantly supplied with iron and steel, powder and lead; shall we, who have a fleet superior to the maratime force of the world, and who are able to bring two millions of fighting men into the field; shall we yield up this dear and happy land, together with all the liberties and honors, to preserve which our fathers so often dyed the land and the sea with their blood; shall we, thus, at once dishonor their graves, and stamp disgrace and infamy on the brows of our children; and shall we, too, make this base and dastardly surrender to an enemy, whom, within these twelve years, our countrymen have defeated in every quarter of the world? No; we are not so miserably fallen; we cannot, in so short a space of time have become so detestably degenerate: We have the strength and the will to repel the hostility, to chastise the insolence of the foe. Mighty indeed, must be our efforts, but mighty also is the meed. Singly engaged against the tyrants of the earth, Britain now attracts the eyes and the hearts of mankind; groaning nations look to her for deliverance; justice, liberty, and religion are inscribed on her banners; her success will be hailed with the shouts of the universe, while tears of admiration and gratitude will bedew the heads of her sons, who fall in the glorious contest.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 28.

To the polite attention of capt. Wickham, who arrived at this port yesterday, in the short passage of 30 days from Liverpool, the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser is indebted for Liverpool papers to the 24th, and London papers to the 22d August inclusive.

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By the extracts which follow, our readers will perceive that no event of importance had occurred on the theatre of European politics.

Mr. Munro, our Minister to the Court of Great Britain, was introduced to the King at the Levee on the 17th of August, and delivered his letters of credence.

We shall commence to-morrow a regular detail of events from the 12th. At present we are under the necessity of confining our extracts to the latest papers.

—

London, August 18.

A respectable mercantile house in the city has received information from Italy, that the French are raising an army of 80,000 men in that country, which is very generally understood in the best informed circles there to be intended for the reconquest of Egypt.

August 19.

Dumourier is arrived in this country—we suppose government have suffered him to find an asylum here; Hamburgh and Altona not being very secure places of residence for him at present. Besides, the French may have hinted to the Magistrates of those Cities, a wish for his removal; but it has been reported that he is to have a principal, if not a chief command, in an expedition to be undertaken against some part of the enemy's coast. We do not believe that the rumour is well founded. In a contest so truly British as the present, we hope to be led on to battle by British Commanders alone. Would it not gall the pride of Englishmen to be told that they were forced to employ a Frenchman in a war undertaken against Frenchmen?——Britain single handed against France—Let us have British arms, British soldiers, British officers, every thing British, and nothing but British.

On the 27th of last month, a notice was stuck up at the Hamburgh Exchange, that in virtue of a declaration made by the English Minister, all the vessels which had been laden before the 9th would be permitted to sail for their respective destinations by the English squadron at the mouth of the Elbe.

Mr. Aslet has received notice from the Bank Solicitor that he will be tried at the next Old-Baily Sessions for embezzlement.

General Dumonceau, the French Commander at the Hague, has issued a proclamation, in which he exhorts the Batavian troops to preserve the greatest amity with the French, as they have one common object, and the conquest of England is equally the interest of France and Batavia.

August 22.

The accounts from Ireland yesterday & this morning are, we are sorry to say, of a less consolatory nature than they have been for some time past. Rumours of intended rising are circulated, and attempts continue to be made to assassinate the yeomanry centinels. Scarcely a night passes without some of them being fired at. Yet these cowardly assassins are the men who style themselves the friends of freedom, the protectors of their country.

A part of the Cavan militia, in attempting to secure some rebels on Monday last, in the town of Duboyne, were resisted by an assemblage of the town's people; and it became necessary for the troops to fire. Three were killed, and 17 of the rebels were taken and brought to Dublin.

The North of Ireland continues to be perfectly tranquil and the sovereign of Belfast has published a proclamation for taking off some of the restrictions he had found it expedient to impose. He confirms the opinion we have invariable expressed, that the rebels are connected with French emissaries.

A captain of a vessel which arrived in Dublin a few days ago from a foreign port, has been arrested under a charge of aiding the designs of the foreign enemy.

An encampment of 15000 men is to be formed near Limerick.

The commission for the trial of the rebels is to be opened on Wednesday.

Preparations for an expedition in the North Seas are now making in several of our ports. Gun boats are equipping at Sheerness which are to assemble in the Downs; and, it is said, they will be commanded by Sir Home Popham, who will also have the superintendance of the embarkation of troops. Lord Keith arrived on Friday off Margate in the Monarch, from whence he was to proceed to Yarmouth. There he will be joined by Admiral Montague and some ships of the line from the Downs.

Government has ordered lines of defence to be drawn on the eastern side of London. Platforms are immediately to be constructed by a very considerable number of artificers, capable of mounting 108 pieces of cannon of 24 punders, and 156 of 12 pounders. The lines and platforms will, it is supposed, be completed in the course of one month.

Some of our cruisers on Tuesday looked into Dunkirk. The preparations in that port were confined to the equipment of a few privateers. The troops, it was said, had suddenly been withdrawn from the Coast, and were, it was reported, concentrating in the neighbourhood of Paris.

It is very confidently reported that Generals Pichegru and Dumourier are to command different armies of French Royalists, who, supported by British troops, are to land on the coasts of Britanny, where there are thousands that will join them: while a large British army makes a distinct attack on another quarter. Report adds, that some of the Royal family of France will be placed at the head of the French Expedition, and that the war will be carried on in a manner and on principles very different from the last.

The Court of Berlin has drawn a close cordon on her frontiers, in the neighbourhood of Hanover, and has completely cut off all intercourse with that unfortunate country. The French General complained that the measure militated against his troops, as numerous articles, of which they were in want, could only be drawn from thence; but the Prussian commander replied, that his orders were preremptory.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Marcoff, has made pressing representations to the French Government against the occupation of Naples, and, it is said, with success. General St. Cyr, the French Ambassador, on his arrival at Naples, promised that the tranquility of the Kingdom should not be disturbed, provided that the Royal Family continued in their capital.

Letters from Vienna, of the 30th ult. mention, that the French have expressed an intention to occupy the coasts of Greece, with a view to shut the British from the ports of the Adriatic. We have a squadron cruizing off Ancona, competent to prevent the execution of the plan, should it be entertained.

The blockade of the Weser has occasioned more sensation in the Northern Ports of Germany than we could have expected. It has created great ferment at Berlin, and in Silesia, the linen-weavers, who are thrown out of employment by it, are in a state of insurrection.

The latest private advices received at Vienna from Constantinople mention, that on the deposition of the Mufti, the Grand Vizier was going to resign his office, but was prevailed upon by threats only to remain in administration. The Grand Vizier, when these accounts came away, had orders to march against the Banditti in Rymelia with a formidable force, of which 40,000 men were actually pushing forward to Adrianople, it is also said, that the Sandsback Bey had broke up from Constantinople with the bloody standard to encourage the true Musselmen to join the expedition against the robbers.

The East Indian Company have made a patriotic offer, which has been accepted by Government. They are to furnish six ships, completely manned, for the service of the state.

A camp of 15,000 men will, it is said, be formed towards the end of this month, about five leagues from Brussel, on the road to Namur.

We learn from Brest that the Minister of Marine has sent orders to Messrs Lapon, Moras, Solminihac, Valteir, Rosaniet, Lostance, Deshauteurs, Penteres, Calvin, and Saint Crique, Officers of Marine, to set out for Boulogne.

Private letters from Paris, communicate some particulars, which, if true, are important, viz. that it is the design of Bonaparte not only to invade Great Britain and Ireland, but to attack Malta and Gibraltar at the same time—and that a force of 120,000 men is now assembled in Languedoc, Provence and Italy for carrying these schemes into effect. Near Toulon and Marseilles are 20,000 men, of whom 1500 are horse artillery, equipped for a foreign expedition. Bonaparte in his next tour, it is added, is to visit St. Maloes and Bourdeaux, as well as Brest

At the first audience given to the Ambassadors after Bonapart's return, the Bailli de Ferretta presented his credentials as Minister Plenipotentiary from the Order of Malta.

The report of a tripple alliance of the northern powers with France, which we stated early last week, upon the credit of Mercantile letters, is again repeated in an article from Frankfort; but without any corresponding circumstance to support it.

It is a circumstance deserving of remark, that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia, in the negociations which are now pursued with activity between these two Sovereigns, treat without the intervention of their respective Ministers, and even write their own dispatches.

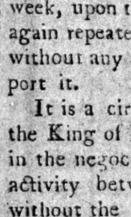
The number of the English confined in Holland is said to amount to 1000 persons. Among them are persons who have been settled near 50 years in Holland, particularly at Flushing. The French General has declared to those victims of Consular fury, that he will take their wives, children, and property under his own protection. Those who have seen, felt or heard what French protection means, will easily construe the meaning of this polite assurance.

From Hanover we learn, under date of the 2d instant, that the French intend to overwhelm that country with 8000 men more of their Army of Reserve. The troops who arrived there were generally ragged, and only sent to be equipped and fed at the expence of the States. Two columns of French troops, it is stated, are to pass through Munster, in Westphalia, to occupy the district of Gottingen.

Price of stock this day at 12.

3 per cent. consols, 53 7-8—— Do. for acc.
3 per cent. Reduced, 54 5-8—Omnium 7 1/4 dis.

The Ship United States,



Captain FINLEY,

A regular Trader for Liverpool,

will begin to discharge on Monday the 3d inst. and will be ready to receive Freight by the 15th. She has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Who have imported by the above ship, the ship Ann, and by the Atlanta, via Baltimore, an assortment of

Fall Goods.

Also, Queens Ware and Liverpool China in crates and casks; a few bales of Canvas, Coperas in casks, and a few hundred bushels of Coals.

Oct. 1. d

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

SATURDAY, October 1.

HEALTH-OFFICE,
October 1.

The Committee of Health report, one death for 24 hours ending this morning at 10 o'clock.

ANDREW JAMIESON,
Chairman.

DIED,

On the 30th ult. at the seat of William Hodgson near Alexandria, after a long and afflictive sickness with a dysentery, Mr. CHRISTOPHER ROBINSON, merchant of this town.

AUTHENTIC AND INTERESTING.

Hamburgh, 10th June, 1803.

Mr. Sindic,

It is with sincere regret, that at the present crisis, I find myself constrained by a a sense of duty to appeal to the magistracy of this city on a question of national right. The case which is the subject of the inclosed protest, is not the first which has occurred within a few days, in which the protection due to the citizens of the United States of America within the territory of this city, has been violated by the ships of war of his Britannic Majesty. When silent under injuries serves only to encourage their reiteration, that silence becomes a criminal direliction of public duty, and must be broken. In the name of the United States of America, I demand, therefore, that the Government of this city take such measures as shall prevent the future infraction of the rights of the citizens of said United States within the territory of the free imperial city of Hamburgh, and to obtain a suitable reparation of the injury already sustained. I take this occasion to renew to you, Mr. Sindic, the assurance of my most perfect consideration.

(Signed) J. M. FORBES,
Consul of the U. S. of America.

Mr. Sindic Von Sienen, &c. Hamburgh.

—

Hamburgh, 10 June, 1803.

Dear Sir,

The more I reflect on the circumstances which occurred between the officers of his Britanic Majesty's frigate the Amethyste, and the captain and crew of the American schooner the Astrea, which I verbally communicated to you yesterday, the more I am fortified in the sense of duty, which dictates a public remonstrance and protest, as the only and best means of preventing the repetition of such injuries. From the course which hostilities are taking, the rights of neutrality become daily more important to the United States of America. Under this impression, I feel it my duty to repel the first infraction of these rights. I have therefore thought proper publicly to protest against the violotion of the rights of protection within the territory of this city. I shall if possible furnish you with a copy of my protest this afternoon, and am with great respect, Sir,

Your obed. servant.

(Signed) JOHN M. FORBES,
Consul of the U. States of America.

Sir M. Bumbold, Bart.
Change d'Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, &c. Hamburgh.

COPY OF PROTEST.

By this public protest be it known unto all whom it may concern, that on the 10th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and three, before me, John Herman Laughans, notary public, residing and practising in the free imperial city of Hamburgh, by lawful authority duly admitted and sworn, personally came and appeared John M. Forbes, Esq. Consul of the United States of America near the free imperial city of Hamburgh, who did then and there set forth and solemnly declared to me, the said notary, that on the fifth day of June instant, at about 3 of the clock in the afternoon, as the appearer has been informed and verily believes, the American schooner Astrea, of Gloucester, captain Charles Babson, being off the harbor of Cuxhaven, and within the territorial limits of the city of Hamburgh, was forcibly entered by certain armed officers and seamen, whose names are to the appearer unknown, belonging to his Britannic Majesty's frigate Amethyste, captain Campbell; that a seaman of the said crew of the schooner Astrea, named William Brown, being a citizen of the United States of America, and as the appearer verily believes a native of the town of Gloucester, in the state of Massachusetts, was impressed out of the said schooner Astrea, on board the said frigate Amethyste, and forcibly carried to sea in the service of his Britannic Majesty, against the will and consent of the said William Brown, in violation of the right of protection and national hospitality, and of the territorial dominion of the free imperial city of Hamburgh: Wherefore, the said John M. Forbes declared to protest and I the said Notary at his special instance and request, have protested, and by these presents do must solemnly protest against the said Captain Campbell, and the officers and seamen of the said frigate the Amethyste and all others whom it doth or may concern, for taking out of the said schooner Astrea, and forcibly impressing into his Britannic, Majesty's service, and carrying to sea the said William Brown, a citizen of the United States of America, as well on the part and behalf of the owners of the said sch'r Astrea, for all damages and delays, which they or any of them have sustained or may hereafter sustain from or by reason of the premises, as for the indignity done to the United States of America, and the violation of that protection to which the citizens of the said states, and of all other nations in amity have a rightful claim, as long as they peacebly demean themselves within the territorial limits of the imperial city of Hamburgh.

In Testimony whereof the said Appearer has hereunto subscribed his name, and I the said Notary have hereunto set my hand and affixed the public seal of my notarial office at Hamburgh, the day, month and year, first within written.

(Signed)

JOHN M. FORBES,
Consul of the United States of America.

Which I attest,

(Signed) J. A. LAUGHANS,
Notary Public.

—

(Translation.)

Mr. Sindic Von Sienen's Letter to Mr. Forbes.

Mr. Consul,

I have not failed to communicate to the venerable Senate, your complaint on the subject of the violence exercised by the captain of the English frigate the Amethyste, particularly against the person of a sailor of the American vessel the Astrea, in the roads of Cuxhaven. The Senate, who would have wished, however, that the captain of the Astrea had, in the first instance, addressed his complaint to the Bailiff of Ritzebuttle, have nevertheless hastened to apply to the Charge d'Affairs of his Britannic Majesty, in order to obtain on this subject a suitable reparation.

Expecting soon to be able to inform you of the result of this step, I pray you, Mr. Consul, to accept the assurances of perfect consideration.

(Signed) A. SIENEN.

Mr. Forbes, Consul of the United States of America, Hamburgh.

—

Hamburgh, June 1, 1803.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, and shall abstain from any observation on the public measure you have tho't proper to put forward in this conjuncture of hurry and anxiety, not doubting its importance and tendency have been understood, and duly attended to by you. The motives and grounds of your proceeding, will be best judged by my superiors, and yours, and I shall not fail to send copies of your letters of this day and the 6th instant, together with a copy of the protest, so soon as I receive it from you, to the King's Secretary of State, I am, &c.

(Signed) GEO. M. RUMBOLD.

John M. Forbes, Esq. &c. &c.

—

Copy of a letter of instructions, addressed to all masters of American vessels, sailing from the port of Hamburgh.

Sir,

Some instances have lately occurred, of American seamen having been impressed, within the limits of this consulate, into the British service; in which case the captains have proceeded to sea, leaving their impressed seamen to the uncertain chance of being identified, and recovered by application, to the Admiralty in England. This indifference is highly reprehensible, inasmuch as it violates the duty which every American owes to his injured fellow citizens, and the obligation which masters of ships, in a particular manner, ought to feel to enforce as far as in their power, respect to the national flag. Official remonstrances are inefficient, when unsupported by legal evidence of injury, I have therefore to enjoin you, in case any violence should be committed to your vessel or crew, by any foreign power, within this consulate, to bring your vessel to anchor and return immediately, with one or more of your crew, to this city, in order to support by your united testimony, the representations which I may find it necessary to make in the case.

Your own good sense will sufficiently demonstrate to you the necessity of this measure, without further explanation.

Sincerely wishing that no case within the intent of these instructions may occur to you, I remain respectfully, sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed)

J. M. FORBES,
Consul of the United States of America.

☞ *Printing in all its variety executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.*

Ricketts, Newton and Co.

Have received and for Sale,

A few bales German Linens,
2 trunks calicoes and chintzes,
2 do. hosiery,
10 boxes wool and cotton cards,
5 tresses threads,
30 boxes dipp'd and mould candles,
10 hhds. molasses,
4 do. Jamaica spirits,
6 do. sugars,
20 barrels prime pork,
50 do. herrings,
20 do. shad,
30 kegs James river tobacco,
100 tons plaister.

☞ *They are giving Cash, for wheat, flour, corn, rye, beans and tobacco.*

August 1. d

VALUABLE LANDS
FOR SALE.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Henry Lee to the subscriber, for securing a debt due from said Henry Lee, to Wm. Lud well Lee, deceased, the following tracts of Land will be

Sold at public Auction,

for ready money, at the times and places hereafter mentioned, that is to say:

One Tract containing 2,800 acres called Hollis' Marsh, lying in the county of Westmoreland, adjoining the Stafford estate, and bordering on the Potomac river.

One other Tract containing 500 acres lying in the county of Fairfax, at the mouth of Difficult run, on the west side thereof, and bounded by the Potomac river at the Great Falls.

One other tract containing 1600 acres, together with a moiety of a MILL, lying in Frederick county, where the said tract is called and known by the name of Buffaloe Marsh.

These tracts will be sold on the respective premises: The 1st on the 28th of September; the 2d on the 6th of October, and the 3d on the 13th of October next.

The above tracts will be laid off and sold in smaller parcels, if the title papers can be obtained in time to enable the subscriber to have them divided.

Bushrod Washington.

August 10 d13thO

JUST PUBLISHED,

And for sale by

Robert and John Gray,

At their Book Store, King Street, Alexandria,

HISTORY
OF THE
British Expedition to Egypt.
TO WHICH IS SUBJOINED,

A sketch of the present state of that country and its means of defence. Illustrated with maps, and a portrait of SIR RALPH ABERCROMBIE.

BY ROBERT T. WILSON,

Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, in his Britannic Majesty's service, and Knight of the Imperial Military Order of Maria Theresa.

September 21. d

For Sale at the Vendue Store,

A Copper Still

that will hold about 300 Gallons.

T. PATTEN.

August 31. d

District of Columbia,

County of Alexandria, ff.

JUNE TERM, 1803.

John Potts, Complainant,
AGAINST
Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanen, Jas. Hobkirk and Robt. Buchanon Dunlop, merchants and partners under the firm of Findley, Bannatyne & Co. and Wm. Wilson, Defendants, } In Chancery.

The defendants, Robert Finley, Jno. Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, Jas. Hobkirk and Rob. Buchanon Dunlop, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, upon affidavit, that the said Robert Finley, John Bannatyne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlop are not inhabitants of this district, on motion of the said complainant, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk, and Robert Buchanon Dunlap do appear here on the first day of November court next, and enter their appearance to the suit and give security for performing the decree of the court; and that the other defendant Wm. Wilson, do not pay away, convey or secrete the debts by him owing to, or the estate or effects in his hands belonging to the said absent defendants, Robert Finley, John Banntayne, Andrew Buchanon, James Hobkirk and Robert Buchanon Dunlop until the further order or decree of this court; and that a copy of this order be forthwith published for two months successively, in one of the public newspapers published in this county, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the court house of the said county.

A copy—Test, G. DENEALE,
S 20. d2m Clerk.

For Sale or Charter,

The SHIP
BELVIDERE,

lying at Thompson's wharf, burthen 257 tons. For terms apply to

Samuel Craig.

July 21. eo

NEW PUBLICATIONS,
FOR SALE BY
ROBERT & JOHN GRAY,
Booksellers & Stationers,
KING STREET.

THE Friend of Women: translated from the French of Bourdier de Villemert, by Alexander Morrice, price one dollar.

The Marriage Promise: a Comedy in five acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, by John Till Allingham, 25 cents.

Domestic Encyclopedia, vol. 2nd. price to subscribers 2 dols. 50 cents per vol. in boards.

Public Characters, or Cotemporary Biography: containing Memoirs of thirty six of the most conspicuous characters of the present age. Price 2 dol. 25 cents in boards, 2 dol. 50 cents bound.

Travels in Upper and Lower Egypt, during the campaigns of Gen. Bonaparte, in that country, and published under his immediate patronage, by Vivant Denon, translated from the French—to which is prefixed an historical account of the invasion of Egypt by the French, by Arthur Akin, embellished with numerous engravings, 2 vols. 8vo. Price 4 dols. 50 cents in boards, or 5 dols. bound.

Roscoe's Life of Lorenzo de Medici, 3 vols. boards. Price 6 dols. 75 cents.

John Bull; or an Englishman's Fire Side, a new and celebrated Comedy, in five acts, by George Coleman, the younger. Price 25 cents.

August 12. eo

ALEX. SMITH and SON

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

Per the brig RACHEL, from IRELAND, 5 boxes well laid in

IRISH LINEN,

Some excellent Irish PORK in hhds. and bls. a few hhds.

IRISH OAT MEAL,

and 30 dozen THREAD HOSE, which they will sell low for Cash.

July 28. eo

Public Sale.

On Wednesday the 12th of October, 1803, if fair, if not the next fair day, will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, at Raspberry Plain, the dwelling of the late Stephens T. Mason, Esq.

SUNDRY SLAVES.

consisting of likely and valuable Men, Women and Children, sundry Horses, Cattle, Mules and Asses. The terms of sale will be; for all sums over ten dollars nine months credit will be given upon the Purchaser's giving bond and approved security: for all sums under ten dollars, in the whole by one purchaser the cash must be paid. Any claim against the late S. T. Mason previously shewn to and admitted by the Executor as just, will be received in payment for articles so bid for and in the things purchased a proper discount made from the sum bid to make the payment equal to Cash.

JOHN T. MASON, Exec'to
of S. T. MASON.

ALL persons having any claims against the late Stephens T. Mason, Esq. are desired to bring them in to the subscriber living in George Town, to Major Armstead Long, living in Leesburg, to Armstead T. Mason the son of the deceased, residing at his late dwelling, or to Abraham B. T. Mason, living in Loudoun County, properly and legally authenticated, that measures may be taken for the adjustment thereof.

The subscriber will sell one thousand acres of land situate near Little River in Loudoun County, it being the land lately purchased by the deceased S. T. Mason of James Mercer's representatives; the land is of good quality, more than two thirds of it uncleared and heavily timbered. The terms will be made to suit purchasers and claims against the deceased's property authenticated and admitted to be just will be received in payment by JOHN T. MASON,

Ex. of S. T. Mason.

Sept. 5. co4w

Frederick Kemelmmyer,
LIMNER,

Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a Drawing School next door to Colonel Hooe's, (Water street,) where he will instruct young Ladies and Gentlemen in drawing and painting in Water Colours and Crayons every day in the week, except Saturday. Hours of attendance for young Ladies from twelve to one, and gentlemen from 6 to 7 o'clock in the forenoon.

He also,

Professes Portrait Painting in Oil and Crayons, and all other branches belonging to the art of painting except house painting.

Likewise,

Guilds looking glasses and picture frames in the best and neatest manner possible.

August 31. eo

PRINTING INK,

Of an excellent quality,

For sale at Mr. Timothy Caldwell's near the West Market, City of Washington.

Who has to let on ground rent,

A number of Lots in eligible situations.

This is to give Notice,

THAT the subscriber, of the County of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of the said County, Letters of Administration with the will annexed, on the personal estate of Margaret Wilson, late of the said County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the twenty seventh day of July next; they may otherwise, by law, be excluded the benefit of the said estate.

WILLIAM WIGGINS,

Administrator with the Will annexed, of Margaret Wilson.

August 1. taw12t.

By Authority.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
TO BUILD
A Catholic Cathedral Church,
In the City of Baltimore.

1	Prize of			20,000
1	do.			10,000
2	do.	5000	are	10,000
5	do.	1000		5000
10	do.	500		5000
25	do.	200		5000
200	do.	100		20,000
200	do.	50		10,000
200	do.	25		5000
2500	do.	20		50,000
4000	do.	15		60,000
1ft dr. tic't af'r 2000			Having a Blank to its Number,	500
1ft	do.	4000		500
1ft	do.	6000		500
1ft	do.	8000		500
1ft	do.	10,000		500
1ft	do.	12,000		500
1ft	do.	15,000		500
1ft	do.	18,000		500
1ft	do.	20,000		2000
1 last drawn ticket which may have a Blank to its Number,				4000

7154 Prizes, 210,000
13846 Blanks—*not 2 to a prize.*

21,000 Tickets at 10 dols. each, 210,000

The laudable purpose of this lottery, the many very valuable prizes offered, and there not being two blanks to a prize, are considerations which give the Managers reason to hope for a rapid sale of the tickets. The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of Tickets shall be sold to authorize it: and *thirty days* after the completion of the drawing, the prizes will be paid to the fortunate adventurers; subject to a deduction of *Fifteen per cent.* Such prizes as shall not be demanded within *twelve months* after the drawing is finished, shall be considered as relinquished for the benefit of the Church.

Tickets to be had of the Managers, or of such persons as may be appointed by them.

Right Rev. Bishop *Carrel*,
Rev. *Francis Beeston*,
Messrs. *David Williamson*, *Robert Walsh*, *Chas Ghequiere*, *Patrick Bennet*, *Arnold Livers*, *Luke Tiernan*, *F. I. Mitchell*, } Managers.

☞ Tickets in the above lottery to be had at the store of T. L. Washington and Co. Fairfax street, Alexandria.

August 13. taw

Little River Turnpike Company.

THE Stockholders are called upon to make another payment of Ten per cent. upon each share by them held. Some of the subscribers having been remiss in making their payments, renders this call at present necessary—measures will be immediately taken to compel those who are now in arrear, to pay up their balances. Payments are to be made to the subscriber, at this place, who is authorised to receive the same.

By order of the President and Directors.

William Hartshorne, *Treasurer.*

Alexandria, 9th Mo. 3d. eo1m

Merchant's Attend!

THE subscriber will sell, on low terms and easy payments, a LOT of GROUND in the town of Port Tobacco, on which there are a small dwelling house and kitchen, a large two story store house and a convenient granary and stable in one of the best stands for the retail wet and dry goods' business. If not sold by the 15th of *October next*, it will be exposed to public sale on that day. Mr. John E. Ford will contract for and shew the premises, on application, at any time previous to the day of sale. An indisputable title will be made by

John M'Clenachan.

Mount Air, Sept. 20. eo2w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

Strayed or was Stolen from the subscriber's waggon, near the Thorough Fair Mill, P. W. county, on the 12th inst. a *bright bay Mare*, 14½ hands high, with a small blaze in her face, both hind feet white, long hair in her mane and tail, and supposed to be with foal, ten years old last spring. The above reward will be given for the mare and thief, if he be convicted, or five dollars for the mare.

John M'Clenachan.

Mount Air, Sept. 20. eo2w

The Subscriber

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened his Store again in Union street, where he has for sale,

All kinds of GROCERIES,
Rhode Island Cheese and Potatoes,
Onions. Corn Meal, together with
Fresh Fruits and Nuts, viz.
Oranges, lemons, limes, tammarinds, raisins, figs, prunes, English walnuts, almonds, and shell barks.
Philadelphia Bottled Cyder
of the first quality, excellent fat mackarel by the barrel, and first quality chewing tobacco.

Abel Willis.

Sept. 28. d

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY last Christmas a negro man called JOE, who was hired to Mr. George W. Lindsey, at the Occoquan Mills, for the two last years past, and was discharged at the abovementioned time and directed to come home, but I have not seen him: he is about 55 years of age, has no particular mark that I remember, his cloathing I cannot describe, as I have not seen him for upwards of two years; he stoops much in his walk, and generally carries a stick. I have lately been informed that he has been employed at a buck yard in or about Alexandria.

Also,

A negro woman called JENNY, about twenty years of age, a likely, black, tall and slim made woman, went off about the first of August last. I am informed that she is harboured in Fairfax's Neck, by some free negroes who are employed there by different persons.

I will give the above Reward to any person that will deliver said Runaways to me, living near Colchester, and prove the harbouring or employing of them, or *Five Dollars* for each if secured in jail, so that I get them again.

WILLIAM TRIPLETT.

September 28. d6t

Ten Dollars Reward.

LOST on Saturday last, between Geo. Town and Mr. Wm. Fitzhugh's, of Rovensworth, a

Blue Morocco Pocket Book,

there were in it, as well as is remembered, Two Hundred and Sixty Dollars in bank notes, a bond for 25 pounds, and some other papers of no import to any one but the subscriber, who will on its restoration pay the above reward; or it will be paid by the Printer if delivered to him.

Burwell Bassett.

Sept. 28.

Just Published,

And for Sale at this office—price 50 cents,

A TREATISE
On Practical Farming:

Embracing particularly the following subjects, viz.

The use of Plaister of Paris, with Directions for using it; and general Observations on the use of other Manures.

On deep Ploughing; thick Sowing of Grain; method of preventing Fruit Trees from Decaying, and

Farming in General.

By John A. Binns,

Of Loudoun County, Virginia, Farmer.

May 31. 2aw

Twelve Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 21st inst. a negro man named *GEORGE*, calls himself *George Dart*. He is about 38 years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, slender made, very dark complexion, and shews his teeth very plain before, which are very white; he is very fond of spiritous liquors, and plays on the fiddle; had on a blue round about jacket and an old pair of cloth trowsers. He was in Alexandria on the 21st inst. on board of a schooner bound to the West Indies, chartered by Mr. John Dunlop of George Town, if he is not gone in the said sch'r I expect he is now in that place. All masters of vessels, and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying off the said fellow at their peril. The above reward will be given for securing him in any jail so that I get him again, or upon delivering him to the subscriber, with all reasonable charges paid.

Mary Anne Fenwick.

George Town, Potomac,
Sept. 27. taw 3t

For Sale or Lease,

A Lot of Ground on King street, two doors from Columbus street, fronting on King street 25 feet and running back 100 feet. It is allowed to be as valuable a lot as any in town that is unimproved: it will be disposed of on very moderate terms. For further particulars apply to the Printer, or to Mr. Wm. Gore nearly opposite the said lot.

ROBT. SMITH.

July 18. taw

Arcanum Tincture.

JUST RECEIVED & FOR SALE
By R. and J. GRAY,
THE
Tinctura, purpureo folio aspero,
OF DR. WITHERING,
Or, The consumptive patient's infallible restorative.

September 1. d

PRINTED DAILY BY
S. SNOWDEN.